(...th Year.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1774.

The following Piece, wrote by the Rev. Dr. JONATHAN SHIPLEY, *late biſhop of St. Aſaph, was intended to have been ſpoken on the bill for altering the charter of the colony of the Maſſachuſetts-bay; and is now exhibited to the public for their peruſal. It is the whole of the pamphlet, ſave an advertiſement that preceded the work, which we thought needleſs to inſert.*

IT is of ſuch great importance to compoſe or even to moderate the diſſenſions, which ſubſiſt at preſent between our unhappy country and her colonies, that I cannot help endeavouring, from the faint proſpect I have of contributing ſomething to ſo good an end, to overcome the inexpreſſible reluctance I feel at uttering my thoughts before the moſt reſpectable of all audiences.

The true object of all our deliberations on this occaſion, which I hope we ſhall never loſe ſight of, is a full and cordial reconciliation with North America. Now my lords, I have many doubts whether the terrors and puniſhments we hang out to them at preſent are the ſureſt means of producing this reconciliation. Let us at leaſt do this juſtice to the people of North America to own, that we can all remember a time when they were much better friends than at preſent to their mother country. They are neither our natural nor our determined enemies. Before the ſtamp-act, we conſidered them in the light of as good ſubjects as the natives of any county in England.

It is worth while to enquire by what ſteps we firſt gained their affection, and preſerved it ſo long; and by what conduct we have lately loſt it. Such an enquiry may point out the means of reſtoring peace, and make the uſe of force unneceſſary againſt a people, whom I cannot yet forbear to conſider as our brethren.

It has always been a moſt arduous taſk to govern diſtant provinces, with even a tolerable appearance of juſtice. The viceroys and governors of other nations are uſually temporary tyrants, who think themſelves obliged to make the moſt of their time; who not only plunder the people, but carry away their ſpoils, and dry up all the ſources of commerce and induſtry. Taxation in their hands, is an unlimited power of oppreſſion: but in whatever hands the power of taxation is lodged, it implies and includes all other powers. Arbitrary taxation is plunder authoriſed by law: it is the ſupport and the eſſence of tyranny; and has done more miſchief to mankind, than thoſe other three ſcourges from heaven, famine, peſtilence and the ſword. I need not carry your lordſhips out of your own knowledge, or out of your own dominions, to make you conceive what miſery this right of taxation is capable of producing in a provincial government. We need only recollect that our countrymen in India have, in the ſpace of five or ſix years, in virtue of this right, deſtroyed, ſtarved, and driven away more inhabitants from Bengal, than are to be found at preſent in all our American colonies; more than all thoſe formidable numbers which we have been nurſing up for the ſpace of two hundred years, with ſo much care and ſucceſs, to the aſtoniſhment of all Europe. This is no exaggeration, my lords, but plain matter of fact, collected from the accounts ſent over by Mr. Haſtings, whoſe name I mention with honour and veneration. And, I muſt own, ſuch accounts have very much leſſened the pleaſure I uſed to feel in thinking myſelf an Engliſhman. We ought ſurely not to hold our colonies totally inexcuſable for wiſhing to exempt themſelves from a grievance, which has cauſed ſuch unexampled devaſtation; and, my lords, it would be too diſgraceful to ourſelves, to try ſo cruel an experiment more than once. Let us reflect, that before theſe innovations were thought of, by following the line of good conduct which had been marked out by our anceſtors, we governed North America with mutual benefit to them and ourſelves. It was a happy idea, that made us firſt conſider them rather as inſtruments of commerce than as objects of government. It was wiſe and generous to give them the form and the ſpirit of our own conſtitution; an aſſembly in which a greater equality of repreſentation has been preſerved than at home; and councils and governors, ſuch as were adapted to their ſituation, though they muſt be acknowledged to be very inferior copies of the dignity of this houſe, and the majeſty of the crown.

But what is far more valuable than all the reſt, we gave them liberty. We allowed them to uſe their own judgment in the management of their own intereſt. The idea of taxing them never entered our heads. On the contrary they have experienced our liberality on many public occaſions: we have given them bounties to encourage their induſtry, and have demanded no return but what every ſtate exact from its colonies, the advantages of an excluſive commerce, and the regulations that are neceſſary to ſecure it. We made requiſitions to them on great occaſions, in the ſame manner as our princes formerly aſked benevolences of their ſubjects; and as nothing was aſked but what was viſibly for the public good, it was always granted; and they ſometimes did more than we expected. The matter of right was neither diſputed, nor even conſidered. And let us not forget that the people of New England were themſelves, during the laſt war, the moſt forward of all in the national cauſe; that every year we voted them a conſiderable ſum, in acknowledgment of their zeal and their ſervices; that in the preceding war, they alone enabled us to make the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by furniſhing us with the only equivalent for the towns that were taken from our allies in Flanders; and that in times of peace, they alone have taken from us ſix times as much of our woollen manufactures as the whole kingdom of Ireland. Such a colony, my lords, not only from the juſtice, but from the gratitude we owe them, have a right to be heard in their defence; and, if their crimes are not of the moſt inexpiable kind, I could almoſt ſay, they have a right to be forgiven.

But in the times we ſpeak of, our public intercourſe was carried on with eaſe and ſatisfaction. We regarded them as our friends and fellow-citizens, and relied as much upon their fidelity as on the inhabitants of our own country. They ſaw our power with pleaſure; for they conſidered it only as their protection. They inherited our laws, our language, and our cuſtoms; they preferred our manufactures, and followed our faſhions with a partiality that ſecured our excluſive trade with them more effectually than all the regulations and vigilance of the cuſtom-houſe. Had we ſuffered them to enrich us a little longer, and to grow a little richer themſelves, their men of fortune, like the Weſt-Indians, would undoubtedly have made this country the place of their education and reſort. For they looked up to England with reverence and affection, as to the country of their friends and anceſtors. They eſteemed and they called it their home, and thought of it as the Jews once thought of the land of Canaan.

Now, my lords, conſider with yourſelves what were the chains and ties that united this people to their mother-country with ſo much warmth and affection, at ſo amazing a diſtance. The colonies of other nations have been diſcontented with their treatment, and not without ſufficient cauſe; always murmuring at their grievances, and ſometimes breaking out into acts of rebellion. Our ſubjects at home, with all their reaſons for ſatisfaction, have never been entirely ſatisfied. Since the beginning of this century we have had two rebellions, ſeveral plots and conſpiracies; and we ourſelves have been witneſſes to the moſt dangerous exceſſes of ſedition. But the provinces in North America have engaged in no party, have excited no oppoſition; they have been utter ſtrangers even to the name of whig and tory. In all changes, in all revolutions, they have quietly followed the fortunes and ſubmitted to the government of England.

Now let me appeal to your lordſhips as to men of enlarged and liberal minds, who have been led by your office and rank to the ſtudy of hiſtory. Can you find in the long ſucceſſion of ages, in the whole extent of human affairs, a ſingle inſtance, where diſtant provinces have been preſerved in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate, and kept at the ſame time in ſuch due ſubjection to their mother country? My lords, there is no inſtance; the caſe never exiſted before. It is perhaps the moſt ſingular phænomenon in all civil hiſtory; and the cauſe of it well deſerves your ſerious conſideration. The true cauſe is, that a mother country never exiſted before, who placed her natives and her colonies on the ſame equal footing; and joined with them in fairly carrying on one common intereſt.

You ought to conſider this, my lords, not as a mere hiſtorical fact, but as a moſt important and invaluable diſcovery. It enlarges our ideas of the power and energy of good government beyond all former examples; and ſhews that it can act like gravitation at the greateſt diſtances. It proves to a demonſtration that you may have good ſubjects in the remoteſt corners of the earth, if you will but treat them with kindneſs and equity. If you have any doubts of the truth of this kind of reaſoning, the experience we have had of a different kind will entirely remove them.

The good genius of our country had led us to the ſimple and happy method of governing freemen, which I have endeavoured to deſcribe. Our miniſters received it from their predeceſſors and for ſome time continued to obſerve it; but without knowing its value. At length, preſuming on their own wiſdom, and the quiet diſpoſitions of the Americans, they flattered themſelves that we might reap great advantages from their proſperity by deſtroying the cauſe of it. They choſe in an unluckey hour to treat them as other nations have thought fit to treat their colonies; they threatened and they taxed them.

I do not now enquire whether taxation is matter of right; I only conſider it as matter of experiment: for ſurely the art of government itſelf is founded on experience. I need not ſuggeſt what were the conſequences of this change of meaſures. The evils produced by it were ſuch as we ſtill remember and ſtill feel. We ſuffered more by our loſs of trade with them, than the wealth flowing in from India was able to recompence. The bankruptcy of the Eaſt-India company may be ſufficiently accounted for by the rapine abroad and the knavery at home; but it certainly would have been delayed ſome years, had we continued our commerce with them in the ſingle article of tea. But that and many other branches of trade have been diverted into other channels, and may probably never return intire to their own old courſe. But what is worſt of all, we have loſt their confidence and friendſhip; we have ignorantly undermined the moſt ſolid foundation of our own power.

In order to obſerve the ſtricteſt impartiality, it is but juſt for us to enquire what we have gained by theſe taxes as well as what we have loſt. I am aſſured that out of all the ſums raiſed in America the laſt year but one, if the expences are deducted, which the natives would elſe have diſcharged themſelves, the net revenue paid into the treaſury to go in aid of the ſinking fund, or to be employed in whatever public ſervices parliament ſhall think fit, is eighty-five pounds. Eighty-five pounds, my lords, is the whole equivalent, we have received for all the hatred and miſchief, and all the infinite loſſes this kingdom has ſuffered during that year in her diſputes with North America. Money that is earned ſo dearly as this, ought to be expended with great wiſdom and œconomy. My Lords, were you to take up but one thouſand pounds more from North America upon the ſame terms, the nation itſelf would be a bankrupt. But the moſt amazing and moſt alarming circumſtances are ſtill behind. It is that our caſe is ſo incurable, that all this experience has made no impreſſion upon us. And yet, my Lords, if you could but keep theſe facts, which I have ventured to lay before you, for a few moments in your minds, (ſuppoſing your right of taxation to be never ſo clear) yet I think you muſt neceſſarily perceive that it cannot be exerciſed in any manner that can be advantageous to ourſelves or them. We have not always the wiſdom to tax ourſelves with propriety; and I am confident we could never tax a people at that diſtance, without infinite blunders, and infinite oppreſſion. And to own the truth, my lords, we are not honeſt enough to truſt ourſelves with the power of ſhifting our own burthens upon them. Allow me therefore to conclude, I think unanſwerably, that the inconvenience and diſtreſs we have felt in this change of our conduct, no leſs than the eaſe and tranquillity we formerly found in the purſuit of it, will force us, if we have any ſenſe left, to return to the good old path we trode in ſo long, and found it the way of pleaſantneſs.

I deſire to have it underſtood, that I am oppoſing no rights legiſlature may think proper to claim: I am only comparing two different methods of government. By your old rational and generous adminiſtration, by treating the Americans as your friends and fellow-citizens, you made them the happieſt of human kind; and at the ſame time drew from them, by commerce, more clear profit than Spain has drawn from all its mines; and their growing numbers were a daily encreaſe and addition to your ſtrength. There was no room for improvement or alteration in ſo noble a ſyſtem of policy as this. It was ſanctified by time, by experience, by public utility. I will venture to uſe a bold language my lords; I will aſſert, that if we had uniformly adopted this equitable adminiſtration in all our diſtant provinces as far as circumſtances would admit, it would have placed this country for ages, at the head of human affairs in every quarter of the world. My lords, this is no viſionary or chimerical doctrine. The idea of governing provinces and colonies by force is viſionary and chimerical. The experiment has often been tried and it never has ſucceeded. It ends infallibly in the ruin of the one country or the other, or in the laſt degree of wretchedneſs.

If there is any truth, my lords, in what I have ſaid, and I moſt firmly believe it all to be true; let me recommend to you to reſume that generous and benevolent ſpirit in the diſcuſſion of our differences, which uſed to be the ſource of our union. We certainly did wrong in taxing them: when the ſtamp-act was repealed, we did wrong in laying on other taxes, which tended only to keep alive a claim, that was miſchievous, impracticable and uſeleſs. We acted contrary to our own principles of liberty, and to the generous ſentiments of our ſovereign, when we deſired to have their judges dependent on the crown for their ſtipends as well as their continuance. It was equally unwiſe to wiſh to make the governors independent of the people for their ſalaries. We ought to conſider the governors, not as ſpies intruſted with the management of our intereſt, but as the ſervants of the people, recommended to them by us. Our ears ought to be open to every complaint againſt the governors; but we ought not to ſuffer the governors to complain of the people. We have taken a different method, to which no ſmall part of our difficulties are owing. Our ears have been open to the governors and ſhut to the people. This muſt neceſſarily lead us to countenance the jobs of intereſted men, under the pretence of defending the rights of the crown. But the people are certainly the beſt judges whether they are well governed; and the crown can have no rights inconſiſtent with the happineſs of the people.

Now, my lords, we ought to do what I have ſuggeſted, and many things more, out of prudence and juſtice to win their affection, and to do them public ſervice.

If we have a right to govern them, let us exert it for the true ends of government. But, my Lords, what we ought to do, from motives of reaſon and juſtice, is much more than is ſufficient to bring them to a reaſonable accommodation. For thus, as I apprehend, ſtands the caſe. They petition for the repeal of an act of parliament, which they complain of as unjuſt and oppreſſive. And there is not a man amongſt us, not the warmeſt friend of adminiſtration, who does not ſincerely wiſh that act had never been made. In fact, they only aſk for what we wiſh to be rid of. Under ſuch a diſpoſition of mind, one would imagine there could be no occaſion for fleets and armies to bring men to a good underſtanding. But, my lords, our difficulty lies in the point of honour. We muſt not let down the dignity of the mother country; but preſerve her ſovereignty over all the parts of the Britiſh empire. This language has ſomething in it that ſounds pleaſant to the ears of Engliſhmen, but is otherwiſe of little weight. For ſure, my lords, there are methods of making reaſonable conceſſions, and yet without injuring our dignity. Miniſters are generally fruitful in expedients to reconcile difficulties of this kind, to eſcape the embarraſſments of forms, the competitions of dignity and precedency; and to let claſhing rights ſleep, while they tranſact their buſineſs. Now, my lords, on this occaſion can they find no excuſe, no pretence, no invention, no happy turn of language, not one colourable argument for doing the greateſt ſervice they can ever render to their country? It muſt be ſomething more than incapacity that makes men barren of expedients at ſuch a ſeaſon as this. Do, but for once

treat the matter with a little common ſenſe and a little good humour, and our reconciliation would not be the work of an hour. But after all, my lords, if there is any thing mortifying in undoing the errors of our miniſters, it is a mortification we ought to ſubmit to. If it was unjuſt to tax them, we ought to repeal it for their ſakes; if it was unwiſe to tax them, we ought to repeal it for our own. A matter ſo trivial in itſelf as the threepenny duty upon tea, but which has given cauſe to ſo much national hatred and reproach, ought not to be ſuffered to ſubſiſt an unneceſſary day. Muſt the intereſt, the commerce, and the union of this country and her colonies, be all of them ſacrificed to ſave the credit of one imprudent meaſure of adminiſtration? I own I cannot comprehend that there is any dignity either in being in the wrong, or in perſiſting in it. I have known friendſhip preſerved, and affection gained, but I never knew dignity loſt, by the candid acknowledgement of an error. And, my lords, let me appeal to your own experience of a few years backward (I would not mention particulars, becauſe I would paſs no cenſures and revive no unpleaſant reflections) but I think every candid miniſter muſt own, that adminiſtration has ſuffered in more inſtance than one, both in intereſt and credit, by not chuſing to give up points that could not be defended.

(To be continued.)

WARSAW, *July* 9.

ADVICES from Dantzic ſay, that from fifteen to twenty thouſand men have taken arms there, reſolved to defend their liberty at the price of their blood; and that a number of foreign officers waited only an opportunity of ſignalizing their bravery for its preſervation.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 2.

The Spaniſh and Dutch fleets, it is ſaid, have orders to bombard the city of Algiers in conjunction, unleſs the Dey agrees to reaſonable conditions.

Great preparations are making by the king of Sardinia for taking poſſeſſion of Corſica, which is ceded to him by the young king of France, in order to which the duke of Chablais is to proceed with fourteen ſail of the line preparing at Cagliari, and a number of land-forces.

A general battle is expected between the Ruſſian and Turkiſh armies in the neighbourhood of Varna, which the former is determined to attack.

Extract of a letter from Seville, July 1.

A large armament is well known to be intended for the Weſt-Indies, but on what expedition cannot be known, as the officers are commanded to keep their orders an inviolable ſecret. The utmoſt diligence is uſed in fitting out the ſhips here and the whole fleet will ſail as ſoon as 8000 troops are embarked.

It is ſaid, that a courier arrived with diſpatches yeſterday from Mr. Murray, his majeſty's ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, ſaid to be relative to a pacification, now in great forwardneſs between the Ruſſians and Turks.

It is now generally believed that as ſoon as the preſent Eaſt-India charter expires, the trade to that country will be laid open, and the territorial revenues be appropriated to the exigencies of the ſtate.

Adminiſtration are determined to put the exportation of proviſions from Ireland to the foreign colonies in the Weſt-Indies under ſome reſtrictions.

Many people marvel at the ſilence of Mr. Wilkes upon the American affairs, while the whole world revere the biſhop of St. Aſaph for his ſpirit and orthodox doctrine. A few ſuch biſhops might ſave church and ſtate.

Five thouſand people have embarked at Greenock, ſince the month of March, for America.

Orders are ſent to the Tower for forty tons of half-pence and farthings to be ſtruck off immediately, for exportation to New-York, Boſton and Philadelphia, where copper currency is very much wanted.

The Hope, Howard, from London, for Maryland, is on ſhore at Dungeneſs; but it is hoped that her cargo will be ſaved.

BOSTON, *September* 12.

The hon. Mrs. Gage lady of his excellency the governor, arrived in town laſt evening from New-York.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Hutchinſon, dated London, July 8, 1774.

"Let the tea be paid for by, or in behalf of the town, as ſoon as may be; and I hope you will do as much to promote this as poſſible. I find myſelf every where to have more weight than I could expect, and the proſpect of your ſpeedy relief to be fairer every day: if finally obtained, I ſhall think it one of the moſt happy circumſtances of my life."

On Friday laſt the ſelectmen of Boſton, waited on his Excellency General Gage with the following addreſs:

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE ſelectmen of Boſton, at the earneſt deſire of a number of gentlemen of the town and country, again wait on your Excellency to acquaint you, that ſince our late application, the apprehenſions of the people, not only of this, but of the neighbouring towns are greatly increaſed by obſerving the deſigns of erecting a fortreſs at the entrance of the town; and of reducing the metropolis in other reſpects, to the ſtate of a garriſon. This, with complaints lately made of abuſe from ſome of the guards, poſted in that quarter, aſſaulting and forceably detaining ſeveral perſons who were peaceably paſſing in and out of the town, may diſcourage the market people from coming in with their proviſions as uſual, and oblige the inhabitants to abandon the town. This event we greatly deprecate, as it will produce miſeries which may hurry the province into acts of deſperation. We ſhould therefore think ourſelves happy if we could ſatisfy the people that your Excellency would ſuſpend your preſent deſign, and not add to the diſtreſſes of the inhabitants occaſioned by the port bill, that of garriſoning the town.

JOHN SCOLLY, chairman of the committee.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN you lately applied to me reſpecting my ordering ſome cannon to be placed at the entrance of this town, which you term the erecting a fortreſs, I ſo fully expreſſed my ſentiments, that I thought you were ſatisfied the people had nothing to fear from that meaſure, as no uſe would be made thereof, unleſs their hoſtile proceedings ſhould make it neceſſary; but as you have this day acquainted me that their fears are rather increaſed, I have thought proper to aſſure you, that I have no intention to prevent the free egreſs and regreſs of any perſon to and from the town, or reducing it to the ſtate of a garriſon, neither ſhall I ſuffer any under my command to injure the perſon or property of any of his majeſty's ſubjects. But as it is my duty, ſo it ſhall be my endeavour to preſerve the peace, and promote the happineſs of every individual. And I earneſtly recommend to you, and every inhabitant, to cultivate the ſame ſpirit; and I heartily wiſh they may live quietly and happily in the town.

Boſton, Sept. 9, 1774. THOS. GAGE.

To the gentlemen ſelectmen of the town of Boſton.

To his Excellency the Hon. Thomas Gage, captain-general, and commander in chief of his majeſty's province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE county of Suffolk being greatly, and in their opinion juſtly alarmed at the formidable appearance of hoſtility now threatening his majeſty's good ſubjects of this county, and more particularly of the town of Boſton, the loyal and faithful capital of this province; beg leave to addreſs your excellency, and repreſent that the apprehenſions of the people are more eſpecially increaſed by the dangerous deſign, now carrying into execution, of repairing and manning the fortifications at the ſouth entrance of the town of Boſton, which, when completed, may at any time be improved to aggravate the miſeries of that already impoveriſhed and diſtreſſed city, by intercepting the wonted and neceſſary intercourſe between the town and country, and compel the wretched inhabitants to the moſt ignominious ſtate of humiliation and vaſſalage, by depriving them of the neceſſary ſupplies of proviſions for which they are chiefly dependent on that communication: we have been informed that your excellency, in conſequence of the application of the ſelectmen of Boſton, has indeed diſavowed any intention to injure the town in your preſent manœuvres, and expreſſed your purpoſe to be for the ſecurity of the troops, and his majeſty's ſubjects in the town; we are at a loſs to gueſs, may it pleaſe your excellency, from whence your want of confidence in the loyal and orderly people of this county could originate; a meaſure ſo formidable carried into execution from a pre-conceived, though cauſeleſs jealouſy of the ſincerity of his majeſty's troops and ſubjects in the town, deeply wounds the loyalty, and is an additional injury to the faithful ſubjects of this county, and affords them a ſtrong motive for this application.

We therefore intreat your excellency to deſiſt from your deſign, aſſuring your excellency that the people of this county are by no means diſpoſed to injure his majeſty's troops; they think themſelves aggrieved and oppreſſed by the late acts of parliament, and are reſolved, by divine aſſiſtance, never to ſubmit to them, but have no inclination to commence a war with his majeſty's troops, and beg leave to obſerve to your excellency, that the ferment now excited in the minds of the people is occaſioned by ſome late tranſactions, by ſeizing the powder in the arſenal of Charleſtown, by withholding the powder lodged in the magazine of the town of Boſton from the legal proprietors, inſulting, beating, and abuſing paſſengers to and from the town by the ſoldiery, in which they have been encouraged by ſome of their officers, putting the people in fear, and menacing them in their nightly patrole into the neighbouring town, and more particularly by the fortifying the ſole avenue by land into the town of Boſton.

In duty therefore to his majeſty, and to your excellency, and for the reſtoration of order and ſecurity to this county, we, the delegates from the ſeveral towns in this county, being commiſſioned for this purpoſe, beg your excellency's attention to this our humble and faithful addreſs, aſſuring you that nothing leſs than an immediate removal of the ordnance, and reſtoring the entrance into that town to its former ſtate, and an effectual ſtop of all inſults and abuſes in future, can place the inhabitants of this county in that peace and tranquillity in which every free ſubject ought to live.

His excellency was waited on to know if he would receive the committee with the above written addreſs, but deſiring he might have a copy of it in a private way, that ſo when he received it from the committee he might have an anſwer prepared for them, he was accordingly furniſhed with a copy. His excellency then declared that he would receive the committee on Monday at twelve o'clock.

Saturday, Sept. 10, 1774.

The congreſs, taking the aforeſaid into conſideration,

Reſolved unanimouſly,

That this aſſembly deeply feels the ſuffering of their countrymen in the Maſſachuſetts-bay, under the operation of the late unjuſt, cruel, and oppreſſive acts of the Britiſh parliament; that they moſt thoroughly approve the wiſdom and fortitude with which oppoſition to theſe wicked miniſterial meaſures has hitherto been conducted, and they earneſtly recommend to their brethren a perſeverance in the ſame firm and temperate conduct as expreſſed in the reſolutions determined upon at a meeting of the delegates for the county of Suffolk, on Tueſday the 6th inſtant, truſting that the effects of the united efforts of North America in their behalf, will carry ſuch conviction to the Britiſh nation of the unwiſe, unjuſt, and ruinous policy of the preſent adminiſtration, as quickly to introduce better men and wiſer meaſures.

Reſolved unanimouſly,

That contributions from all the colonies for ſupplying the neceſſities and alleviating the diſtreſſes of our brethren at Boſton, ought to be continued, in ſuch manner, and ſo long as their occaſions may require.

Gentlemen,

I Hoped the aſſurances I gave the ſelectmen of Boſton on the ſubject you now addreſs me, had been ſatisfactory to every body. I cannot poſſibly intercept the intercourſe between the town and the country; it is my duty and intent to encourage it; and it is as much inconſiſtent with my duty and intent to form the ſtrange ſcheme you are pleaſed to ſuggeſt of reducing the inhabitants to a ſtate of humiliation and vaſſalage, by ſtopping their ſupplies; nor have I made it eaſier to effect this, than what nature has made it. You mention the ſoldiers inſulting, beating and abuſing paſſengers as a common thing; an inſtance perhaps may be given of the bad behaviour of ſome diſorderly ſoldiers; but I muſt appeal to the inhabitants of both town and country for their general good behaviour, from their firſt arrival to this time.

I would aſk what occaſion there is for ſuch numbers going armed in and out of the town, and through the country in an hoſtile manner? Or why were the guns removed privately in the night from the battery at Charleſtown?

The refuſing ſubmiſſion to the late act of parliament, I find general throughout the province; and I ſhall lay the ſame before his majeſty.

We have received from Worceſter the recantation of John Chandler, Eſq; and forty-two others of the proteſters againſt the proceedings of that town, which gave ſuch juſt cauſe of offence to the public; as alſo the acknowledgment of ſix juſtices of that county, for having aſperſed the people in an addreſs to general Gage.

We hear a large number of people aſſembled at Concord, on Tueſday laſt, and prevented the inferior court from ſitting in that town.

Laſt night all the cannon on the North-battery were ſpiked up; it is ſaid to be done by about 100 men (who came in boats) from the men of war in this harbour.

NEW-YORK, *September* 22.

All the members of his majeſty's council, that have not reſigned their ſeats, have retired into Boſton; where the board of commiſſioners have alſo removed to from Salem.

Great numbers of perſons of fortune are continually flocking into the town of Boſton, as a place of refuge, from the vehement reſentment of the country people, who in moſt parts of the province, and in very great numbers, are daily under arms.

By a late act of the Britiſh parliament, the following duties are to take place at Quebec the 5th of April, 1775.

For every gallon of brandy, or other ſpirits, of the manufacture of Great Britain, 6d. per gallon.

Rum or ſpirits from the colonies, 9d. per gallon.

Foreign ſpirits from Great Britain, 1s. per gallon.

Rum or ſpirits, the produce of any colony not under the dominion of Great Britain, 1s. per gallon.

Molaſſes imported in ſhips belonging to Great Britain, or the province of Quebec, 3d.

Molaſſes in any other ſhips in which the ſame may be legally imported, 6d.

Extract of a letter, dated London, July 29, 1774.

"The people of Philadelphia have increaſed their orders triply this fall; from whence I am perſuaded they mean to have a non-importation agreement. I wiſh that New-York may not be left in the lurch."

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 29.

On Friday laſt died at his ſeat on Patowmack river, greatly lamented, THOMAS ADDISON, Eſq; he has left a widow and ſeveral ſmall children to deplore the loſs of a tender huſband and affectionate parent.

Many reflections being thrown out by ſome *prejudiced perſons*, inſinuating that the Quakers are totally inactive in the preſent ſtruggles for *American liberty*, it is with real pleaſure that we can aſſure the public, that that truly reſpectable ſociety have lately reſolved in one of their meetings lately held at Philadelphia, neither to *drink tea*, nor ſuffer any to be *uſed in their families*.

Philadelphia, in congreſs, Thurſday 22d September, 1774.

Reſolved,

That the congreſs requeſt the merchants and others in the ſeveral colonies, not to ſend to Great Britain any orders for goods, and to direct the execution of all orders already ſent, to be delayed or ſuſpended, until the ſenſe of the congreſs on the means to be taken for the preſervation of the liberties of America.

An extract from the minutes,

Charles Thomſon, ſecretary.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Ship Betſey Richmond, William Nicoll, from Lewis Town.

Schooner Elizabeth, Litchfield Luce, from Salem.

Schooner Lively, Walter Gwynn, from Virginia.

Sloop Three Brothers, Bani Bradley, from New-York.

CLEARED.

Brig Jilting Frigate, Eliſha Belt, for London.

Ship Brothers, George Buchanan, for London.

Brig Baltimore, John Bruce, for Barbados.

Sloop Eſther, Thomas Waters, for Barbados.

Ship Camden, Joſeph Richardſon, for London.

Sloop Fanny, Jacob Johnſon, for St. Chriſtopher's.

Schooner Half-Moon Planter, Johnſon Baſden, ditto.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON Tueſday the 15th of November will be run for, the Jockey club purſe of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, free only for horſes, &c. belonging to the members of the club.

On Wedneſday and Thurſday following will be two town purſes of FIFTY POUNDS each, one for four years old, the other give and take. And,

On Friday will be run for, a PURSE, being the ſurplus money remaining over the five years ſubſcription of the Jockey club. Further particulars in the next gazette.

WILLIAM EDDIS, ſecretary.

…be run for on Thursday the 13th of October …
…purse of fifty pounds, three mile …
…carrying weight for blood and age agreeable to …
…subscribers table.

On Wednesday the 26th will be run for, a give and …
…purse of thirty pounds at the same place and the …
…heats as above, upon the terms they run at Ann…
…olis in the year 1773.

And on Thursday the 27th, a purse of twenty …
…unds will be run for over the same course the two …
…le heats, carrying weight for age and blood agree…
…le to the abovementioned table, the winning horse …
…each preceding day excepted.

Three pounds entrance each for the first day's race, …
…the second day a guinea each for non-subscribers; …
…ose who are subscribers and have horses to start, to …
…y each a guinea for their entrance the first day, and …
…the second twenty shillings entrance, and for the …
…rd day's race each to pay twenty shillings entrance. …
The age and pedigree of each horse to be well attest…
…d before he starts. Any horse winning two clear heats …
…intitled to the purse.

Three reputed running horses to start each day or …
…race.

Each person entering on the course on horseback …
…ust pay 6d to the owner thereof, and each car…
…iage 1s. Chas. Gaither 2 w 1

Table, viz:

	7 years old	6 years	5 years	4 years
full blood	140	133	126	119
¾	133	126	119	112
½	126	119	112	105
¼	119	112	105	98
⅛	112	105	98	91
1/16	105	98	91	84
1/32	98	91	84	77
1/64	91	84	77	70

TO be run for at Oxford in Talbot county, the fifth day of next October, a purse of twenty pistoles, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying weight for blood and age.

N. B. Those persons that do not subscribe one guinea, to pay double entrance money.

Blooded horses	weights
A full blood aged	154
¾ ditto	147
½ ditto	140
¼ ditto	133
⅛ ditto	126
1/16 ditto	119
1/32 ditto	112
country	105

And for every year younger seven pounds to be deducted.

Horses to be entered the day before the race, with Mr. Edward Bromwell, sen. living in Oxford. 1 X Edw. Bromwell jr.

FOR CHARTER,

THE ship Elizabeth, Thomas Boog, master, now lying in Chester river, will be ready to receive her load in a few days, for any port in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Streights. For terms, apply to Messrs. James Dick and Stewart at Annapolis, or the master on board. 1 J. Dick & Stewart

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

ON Thursday last, the 15th of September, was lost at Mr. John Howard's tan-yard, a silver watch, with I. B. in large capitals engraved on the back of it. Whoever has the said watch, and will bring it to the subscriber, shall have the above reward. 1 X JOSHUA BELT.

September 25, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Tillard and Co. for dealings at Pigg Point, are desired to make speedy payment. Those that cannot pay immediately, may, if they deserve it, have further indulgence, on giving their bond, with security, if required. tf.

1 THOMAS TILLARD.

September 26, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Saturday the 12th of November, for sterling cash, or good London bills of Exchange,

A TRACT of land, containing 104 acres, being part of Anne-Arundel manor, and whereon I now live; for further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Tillard at Pigg Point. w 6

10 10 GERARD HOPKINS, son of Philip.

September 26, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, on Friday the 11th of November, on the premises, for sterling cash, or good bills of exchange, 8 10.

A TRACT or parcel of land, being part of Anne-Arundel manor, containing 90 acres. Also some valuable negroes 1 w 6 THOMAS MEDCALF.

To be sold according to the last will and testament of Thomas Rutland, deceased,

A TRACT or parcel of land called Cheney's purchase, lying on the South side of South river, near flat creek, containing by patent one hundred acres, late the property of Benjamin Welsh; the land is chiefly cleared, but the soil good and well adapted to farming or planting. The sale to be on the premises on the first day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day. 10 9. w 5

LEONARD WAYMAN, executor.

THE creditors of Francis Hepburn late of the city of Annapolis, are desired to meet at Mr. Cornelius Garretson's, on Monday the third day of October next, with their accounts legally proved. 10 the

Bladensburgh, September 22, 1774.

To be sold to the highest bidder, (pursuant to the will of George Conn, deceased,) on the premises, on Saturday the 22d day of October next,

ABOUT two hundred and thirty acres of valuable land, lying within a mile of said town, whereon is two plantations in good repair, and a large quantity of good meadow may be easily made, the land will be laid off before the day of sale, so that it may be viewed by any person inclinable to purchase; one hundred and fifty pounds current money must be paid down, and six months credit will be given for the remainder, on giving bond with security if required.

w 3 10 7 WILLIAM CONN.

To be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 16th day of November next, at the house of Mrs. Charlton in Frederick-town, Frederick county, the following tracts of land, viz.

ONE tract called Dearbought, lying on a draught of Antietem, near the head of a spring at Thomas Anderson's old place, containing by patent, 500 acres, more or less.

A tract called partnership, lying near the mouth of Monocacy, below the upper ford, containing by patent [illegible] acres, more or less.

A tract called Piney hill, lying about eight miles above the mouth of Conococheague, on the east side of Lick-run, near Patomack river, containing by patent, 86 acres, more or less. Any person inclinable to purchase may be informed of the title and terms of sale by applying to

Annapolis, Sept. 21, 1774. DANIEL DULANY. 1
GILBERT BUCHANAN.
JAMES DICK and STEWART.

To be sold at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th of October next,

PART of a tract of land called Northampton, containing 126 acres, lying in Prince George's county, upon the main road, leading from Upper Marlborough to Bladensburg. There are on the land a dwelling house, very good tobacco-house, quarter and other out-houses, and a fine apple orchard.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises. The title is indisputable. 3 w

1 Johnson Belt WILLIAM PILE.

George-town, September 20, 1774.

To be sold on the premises, on Thursday the 20th of October next, for ready money, bills of exchange, or tobacco,

A VALUABLE tract of land lying in Frederick county, about fifteen miles above George town, occupied at present by Nathaniel Offutt, son of Samuel, being part of a tract called the Younger Brother, containing 203 ¾ acres; on which there is a well improved plantation in good order for cropping, with a very fine young orchard---an undoubted title will be made the purchaser, by w 3

10 8 W. ADAM STEUART.

South-River, September 28, 1774.

To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November next, at the late dwelling-house of Thomas Gassaway, senior, deceased (and pursuant to the last will and testament of said Gassaway)

ONE Negro man, and one Negro woman, for current money, sterling, or bills of exchange. Also, at the same time, will be sold, sundry horses, cattle, and sheep, with some houshold furniture. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.---All persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Gassaway, senior, deceased, are desired to come and make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, properly proved for payment. J. Gassaway

4w 1 MARY GASSAWAY, Executrix.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

A fresh and very general assortment just arrived in the Nelly Frigate, Capt. Wallace, and to be sold on the usual terms by

JOHN BOYD.

At his *medicinal* store in *Baltimore*.

IN this importation I have received a large quantity of patent medicines, perfumery and grocery, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, cloves, allspice and salt petre, &c. juniper, anise, fennel, coriander, caraway and fœnugreek seeds; also surgeons pocket instruments, shop furniture, cases of scalpells, best and common lancets, rupture trusses, &c. As it is probable a non-importation agreement may be soon entered into by the colonies, our intercourse with Great Britain must of course be much interrupted, and regular supplies of goods from thence, not so easily obtained as hitherto; my physical friends and other customers will please to advert to this circumstance, and supply themselves before my present stock is exhausted. I mean, however, to continue my importations by every opportunity, conformable to any general restrictions that may take place.

September 19th, 1774. 10 8. JOHN BOYD.

N. B. Those gentlemen indebted to me above the usual term of credit, will please to consider how impossible it is to carry on any trade with spirit and success without regular and punctual remittances. w 6

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

September 22, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Baltimore-town, a convict servant man, named John Baver, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has short brown hair, and brown skin much burnt with the sun; had on and took with him, a reddish coloured cloth coat and jacket, lined with white, a pair of linen twilled breeches, osnabrig trousers, osnabrig shirt, white Irish linen ditto, a pair of old grey worsted stockings, a pair of country made black and white coarse yarn ditto, a pair of country made coarse shoes, tied with strings, an old felt hat, some cash, a wallet, and some other trifles. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so as I may get him again, shall receive if taken 10 miles from home 40 shillings, if 20 miles 3 pounds, if 100 miles 5 pounds, if 200 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

1 X 6. 5 7. HENRY STEVENSON, son of Edward.

September 20, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS REWARD.

WHEREAS an attempt has been made to set fire to Hockley forge near Elk-Ridge landing, belonging to the Baltimore company, they hereby offer the above reward to any person who will discover the offender or offenders, so as he, or they, be convicted thereof. tf

2 WILLIAM HAMMOND, Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, for erecting warehouses on a more convenient spot at Elk-Ridge landing, than where the old ones now stand. 2 4w

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away yesterday morning from the subscribers, in Annapolis, two indented servant men, the one named Thomas Salisbury, a taylor, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, short yellow coloured hair, a very impudent fellow, with an indifferent sour countenance. Had on, and took with him, a white drilling coat and breeches, with white metal buttons, several white shirts, brown worsted stockings, a pair of new thin pumps, and a gold laced hat. The property of Richard Lee. The other an Englishman, named John Rhodes, born in London, a carpenter by trade, is about 25 years of age, five feet 7 inches high, bow-legged, of a swarthy complexion, and short black hair. Had on a suit of superfine broad mixed coloured cloth that had been lately turned, white metal buttons, two or three white shirts and an old beaver hat. The property of Philip Thomas Lee.

Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any jail within this province, so that their masters may get them again, shall receive six pounds reward, or three pounds for either; and if taken out of the province ten pounds for both, or in proportion, and reasonable charges if brought to Annapolis.

1 X RICHARD LEE.
PHILIP THOMAS LEE.

STRAYED, or was stolen from the town of Portobacco in Charles county, on Wednesday night of the 14th inst. a very likely well made dark chesnut coloured sorrel horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, with a narrow blaze down his face, and had a long tail and thick hanging mane, was shod before and behind, has thick legs, is pretty much wind galled, his brand, if any, not known; has on his rump, not far from the hip bone, on which side is not perfectly recollected, sundry white hairs mixed with the others, forming a patch about the size of the palm of a man's hand; this is not very discoverable, being high on the rump, he paces a little, trots and gallops. Whoever will take up and deliver the said horse to Mr. Joseph Harrison, living in the said town, or to the subscriber in the town of Alexandria, shall be paid four pounds Pensylvania currency

September 23, 1774. 10 10. w 5

ROBERT HARRISON.

September 10, 1774.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on the 12th of October next, for cash, good bills of exchange, or short credit, on giving bond with security,

PART of a tract of land lying in Prince George's county, about three miles below Snowden's Iron-Works, on Patuxent river, and containing two hundred and twenty-six acres.

The land is remarkably fine, having on it upwards of one hundred acres of meadow equal to any in the province; fifty acres is already cleared, and laid down in fine Timothy. There is ground cleared to make 150 barrels of corn---the remainder is entirely wood land, and remarkable for good timber of all sorts: as for improvements, there are a good dwelling-house 26 by 20, a cow-house 80 feet long, and another out-house 16 feet square. I will either sell the whole with the stock and crop on it, or separate, as it may best suit the purchaser. tf 2 X JOHN GANTT.

September 20, 1774.

By virtue of a writ of fire facias to me directed, will be publicly sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 10th day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of ground lying in the city of Annapolis, distinguished by the number 72; on which is a good brick dwelling house, and other valuable improvements, now in the occupation of Mr. John Ball, innholder; this lot is subject to an incumbrance in the loan-office of £225 sterling.

2 X WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

September 6, 1774.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, for current money, sterling cash, or good London bills of exchange, at the dwelling plantation of Lewis Duvall, in Prince George's county, near Patuxent iron-works,

A PARCEL of likely country born negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; there are some very valuable young fellows amongst them. The sale will be attended by tf

2 SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

September the 6th, 1774.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 8th day of October next, at Mr. William Spurrier's tavern on Elk-Ridge,

ABOUT six hundred acres of good land, lying about eight miles from Elk-Ridge landing; there is two plantations on the premises, and a large quantity of good meadow may be easily made; any person inclinable to view the land, may apply to Mr. Spurrier the day before the sale; for title and terms of sale, apply to tf 4 X HENRY GRIFFITH.

N. B. There is a fine bank of iron ore on the said land.

September 19, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber living in Baltimore county, in the fork of Gunpowder, a convict servant man named John Rice, has lost one of his eyes, has been in the country about two months, about five feet seven inches high, middle aged, had on and took with him a small hat with the brim bound, a brown coat, blue jacket, one striped ditto, a pair of light coloured breeches, white cotton stockings, white worsted and brown thread ditto, white linen shirt, osnabrigs ditto and trousers, a pair of double soled shoes stitched round the quarters, a silk handkerchief. He took with him a bay mare, about 13 hands high, and old saddle. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant and mare, so that I may get them again, shall have if 10 miles from home three pounds, if out of the county five pounds, and if 100 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, and two thirds of the above reward for the servant alone, paid by 2 JOHN STEVENSON, son of Edward.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. w 1

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land containing upwards of 3000 acres, ſituated in the county of Richmond upon Rappahannock river, oppoſite to Mr. Robert Beverly's, extending between two and three miles upon the river: a great part of it lies well, is extremely rich and abounds with timber. There are alſo, beſides the quantity of dry land abovementioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marſh, which may be eaſily reclaimed. Great quantities of meadow land, together with a valuable mill ſeat, are to be had on a large water-courſe running through the greateſt part of the tract, which affords ſeveral delightful ſituations for gentlemens ſeats, commanding extenſive proſpects up and down the river, where the greateſt plenty of fiſh and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is at this time in poſſeſſion of tenants at will, ſome of whom pay from £. 20 to £. 25 annual rent for 200 acres. It will be ſold (and poſſeſſion given at Chriſtmas) either together or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 10th day of October; and if not diſpoſed of before that time in this manner (of which public notice ſhall be given in the Virginia gazette) it will be offered for public ſale upon the premiſes, on the third Monday in November. Twelve or eighteen months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond with good ſecurity. The lands will be ſhewn, the terms made known to thoſe who incline to purchaſe privately, and an undoubted title made by the ſubſcriber in Weſtmoreland county. t.s. 5 WILLIAM BERNARD.

To be let to the loweſt bidder, at the Cool Springs in St. Mary's county, on Tueſday the 4th day of October next,

THE building of an overſhot water-mill at ſaid place, when a full meeting of the truſtees for Charlotte Hall is earneſtly deſired. 3X t.s.

By order, HENRY TUBMAN, clk.

Frederickſburg, Auguſt 2, 1774.

AT the laſt meeting of the jockey club the races at this place in October next were fixed, and are as follow, viz.

On Tueſday the 4th, the jockey club plate of one hundred guineas will be run for, free for members of the jockey club only.

On Wedneſday the 5th, a give and take purſe of fifty pounds, from the jockey club ſubſcription, free for any horſe, mare or geiding, on the following terms. Heats four miles. 3 years old to carry 6 ſt. 12 lb. 4 years old 7 ſt. 10 lb. 5 years old 8 ſt. 8 lb. 6 years old 9 ſt. 6 lb. aged 10 ſt. Subſcribers to the jockey club or town ſubſcriptions to pay one guinea entrance, non ſubſcribers five pounds.

On Thurſday, a purſe of fifty pounds, from the town ſubſcription, free for any horſe, &c. heats four miles each, weights the ſame as the jockey club plate; ſubſcribers to pay one guinea entrance, nonſubſcribers five pounds.

And on Friday, a purſe of fifty pounds, from the jockey club and town ſubſcription; heats four miles; and weights the ſame as the firſt day; ſubſcribers to pay one guinea entrance, nonſubſcribers five pounds.

Horſes, &c. that run for any of the above purſes, to be entered with the ſecretary of the club on the Saturday before the race, and proper certificates then produced of their age, and to ſtart each day at eleven o'clock. 3X GEORGE WEEDON, ſecr.

A valuable ſale of LANDS.

TO be ſold, a tract of land in Berkely and Frederick counties, containing 12,076 acres; it lies ſeven miles on each ſide of Shenando river, the quantity on the eaſt ſide, being only a ſlip of low ground, is inconſiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful ſtreams of water running through marſhes three miles in length, ſome of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the reſt, at a very ſmall expence, might ſoon be reduced to the like ſtate. On each ſide of the ſtreams, mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording ſtone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the ſtreams I have already erected a compleate merchant mill, with a pair of the beſt French burrs for grinding of wheat, and a pair of common ſtones for grinding of Indian corn; beſides this, there is near the dwelling-houſe a rub-mill, and on the other ſtream there is a valuable ſaw mill. There are five ſettled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out-houſes; on another plantation where Michael Pike lived, there is a good ſtone houſe; and at the other plantations there are overſeers houſes, negro quarters, barns, ſtables, tobacco houſes, &c. The above tract ſhall be either partitioned off in lots of 3000 or 500 acres, or ſold boſily to one purchaſer. Belonging to this eſtate there are 112 negroes to be diſpoſed of, together with all the ſtocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horſes, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewiſe all the neceſſary implements for the planter or farmer. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe are deſired to make their propoſals to me at Roſegill, on Rappahannock river, or to leave them with the overſeer, who lives at the houſe plantation, and will ſhow the land. In November I ſhall be on the premiſes, and may then be perſonally treated with. Part of this land, and ſome of the negroes, belong to my eldeſt ſon, who leaves to me the diſpoſition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part. (7W) 10 RALPH WORMELY.

Calvert county, September 3, 1774.

THE land I advertiſed to be ſold the 2d inſtant, for the benefit of Mr. James Mackall's creditors, not being then ſold—I hereby give notice, that the ſaid land will be expoſed to public ſale at Huntingtown, on Saturday the 1ſt of October next, for ready caſh, or approved bills of exchange: it will be ſold altogether, or in ſeparate lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers—the title to the ſaid land being doubtful to ſome, I have therefore got the opinion of two gentlemen eminent in the law, who ſay it is good, which opinions, and further particulars of the ſale, will be made known at the day thereof, or before, by applying to 2X WILLLIAM ALLEIN.

THE commiſſioners for building a new church in Annapolis want about 500,000 of good ſeaſquehannah or Severn ſtone, to be delivered immediately. Any perſon or perſons who will engage to furniſh it at a reaſonable price, may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis. They likewiſe want a quantity of plank and ſcantling. 4

Poſt Office, Annapolis, Sept. 3d, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a rider will ſet from this office every Monday morning at ſix o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mail from the northward, and will return early on Friday. And on Friday the mails from the northward and ſouthward come in as uſual, and are diſpatched the ſame evening. 3

ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.

Annapolis, Auguſt 2, 1774.

JOHN KING, late coachman to his excellency Robert Eden, Eſq; takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he has taken the houſe and ſtables lately belonging to John Warren, where he has fitted up the ſame in a genteel manner for the accommodation of gentlemen and their horſes. Thoſe gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their kind cuſtom, may depend on the genteeleſt and kindeſt treatment, and the greateſt care taken of their horſes; he has alſo provided himſelf with able ſaddle horſes, for ladies and gentlemen, which he intends letting out at a reaſonable rate; it is needleſs to add further, as his friends are well convinced of his care and fidelity to ſtrangers and their horſes. 6 tf

June 10, 1774.

SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, or carried away by land or water, on the ſeventh day of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, a ſalt-water negro man, named Solomon, about 20 or 22 years of age, has been in the country about three years, talks pretty good Engliſh for the time he has been in the country; he is of a middle ſize, and is ſomething upon the yelloviſh colour, his head ſeems ſomething bigger than common, has an innocent look, but is a cunning crafty rogue; he has runaway twice before, and changes his name, it is likely he has changed it now; as for his cloathing it is needleſs to mention, as he has been gone ſo long. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro man, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have a reward of ſixteen dollars: if carried away by any perſon or perſons, whoever will apprehend the ſaid thief or thieves, and ſecure him or them in any jail, ſo that he or they may be dealt with as the law directs, ſhall receive the remaining fifty dollars as a reward, at the conviction of the ſaid thief or thieves, paid by w 11

9 THOMAS COCKEY.

Harford county, Joppa, Auguſt 15, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man named Thomas Painter, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, very ſhort hair a good deal on the reddiſh caſt; it is thought he took a light coloured wig with him, which in all probability he will wear; hath ſore lips, his hands very much freckled, ſtoops in his ſhoulders, his legs are a good deal ſwelled owing (he ſays) to his being confined on board ſhip, and is battle-hamm'd; had on and took with him, a light coloured cloth coat, with a velvet cape much worn, a black cloth jacket without ſleeves, buckſkin breeches, and coarſe linen ditto, very greaſy, Iriſh linen ſhirt, oznabrigs ditto, grey ribb'd worſted ſtockings, good ſhoes and plated buckles, caſtor hat half worn. Whoever takes up and brings home ſaid ſervant, ſhall have, if five miles or under, from home twenty ſhillings; if ten miles thirty ſhillings; if twenty miles forty ſhillings; if thirty miles fifty ſhillings, and if fifty miles the above reward paid by w 3

2 ALEXANDER COWAN.

Alexandria, 27th July, 1774.

RAN away, on Saturday evening laſt, an Iriſh ſervant boy, named Daniel Kennedy, about 16 years old, freſh complexion, light brown hair, inclining to curl, ſmall of his age; had on, and took with him, one wilton and one brown holland coat, one nankeen, one ſtriped holland, and one brown holland waiſtcoat, two pair of nankeen, and one pair of drilling breeches, a blue duffil great-coat, ſilver ſhoe, knee, and hat buckles, (nearly all new) beaver hat, with ſhirts, ſtockings, trowſers, &c. It is ſuppoſed he went away with his uncle, who lives on or near Choptank, on the eaſtern ſhore, who is maſter of a ſmall boy-craft. As the boy has been very ungrateful in going away, and the uncle very wrong in aſſiſting him, I do promiſe the uncle, if he brings home the boy in a reaſonable time, not to take that advantage the law has given me over him; and if he does not, I will give a reward of five pounds to any perſon that will ſecure the boy, that I may get him, and give ſuch information that will be ſufficient to bring the uncle to juſtice; or three pounds for the boy only.

w 2 2X JAMES HENDRICKS

December 15, 1773.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WENT away about ten days ago, from the houſe of the ſubſcriber in the city of Annapolis, a young mulatto woman, called Moll or Polly, about twenty-three years of age, thin and low in ſtature; ſhe is ſuppoſed to be ſecreted either on the north ſide of Severn or elſewhere, by a negro man of Mr. John Brice's, called Paul, with which negro ſhe keeps company: if any perſon except the negro abovementioned, will bring the ſaid mulatto woman to the ſubſcriber, they ſhall receive the above reward for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law. tf

6 CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

To be rented from year to year, or for a ſeries of years,

BELVOIR, the beautiful ſeat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Eſq; lying upon Potowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The manſion houſe is of brick, two ſtories high, with four convenient rooms and a large paſſage on the lower floor, five rooms and a paſſage on the ſecond, and a ſervants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, ſtables, and coach-houſe adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed garden, ſtored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which theſe houſes ſtand, and which contains near 2000 acres (ſurrounded in a manner by navigable water) are ſeveral valuable fiſheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found more convenient. The terms may be known of colonel Waſhington, who lives near the premiſes, or of me in Berkely county. 9 w 48 FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Rock-Creek, Frederick county, Auguſt 3, 1774.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, a convict ſervant man named Joſeph Barker, an Engliſhman, about 25 years of age; he is a well looking fellow, of a ruddy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on and took with him, a reddiſh coloured mixed broad-cloth coat with a velvet cape, two white flannel ſhort jackets bound with red, two pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair of old worſted ſtockings, a pair of thread ditto, old ſhoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair tied behind. It is ſuppoſed he is gone in company with ſome other man unknown to me, as I have miſſed two horſes out of my paſture, one of which is a large ſorrel, about 15 hands high, paces naturally; the other a cheſnut ſorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots, and gallops; he is low before, creſt fallen, and has a ſhort ſcanty tail; the horſes are both ſhod before. The man took with him a half worn ſaddle and curb bridle; one of the ſtaples is gone off the fore part of the ſaddle on the near ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him home to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have, if taken 30 miles from home, 10 dollars, and 5 pounds for the other man and the two horſes, and ſo in proportion for a greater diſtance for the ſervant and horſes, paid by tf 5 RICHARD CRABB.

THE ſubſcribers hereby give notice, that they intend to meet at the veſtry room near the church in All-Saints pariſh in Calvert county, on Tueſday the fourth day of October next, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to treat and agree with any perſon or perſons who will undertake to build, and in a workmanlike manner compleat and finiſh a new pariſh church, near the ground where the old church now ſtands. If the weather ſhould prove rainy on the day abovementioned, then we will meet the next fair day.

THOMAS JOHN CLAGETT,
EDWARD GANTT,
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
CHARLES GRAHAME,
WILLIAM IRELAND.

t.t. 5X

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold by William Aikman, bookſeller and ſtationer, Annapolis,

QUINCY's obſervations on the Boſton port-bill; with thoughts on civil ſociety and ſtanding armies, price 1s. 8d. Likewiſe,

JULIET GRANVILLE, or the hiſtory of the human heart, 2 vol. by Mr. Brooke, price 10s. It is recommended by the monthly reviewers as a novel of genius and uncommon merit, abounding with ſentiments of the moſt refined kind, animated with the love of virtue.

Red and white port wines of the beſt quality to be ſold at W. A.'s ſhop, at 35s. per dozen cash; where may be had gratis, catalogues of a large aſſortment of books lately imported. 5X 4w

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on the 12th day of October next, at public vendue, at the plantation where John Brown, deceaſed, formerly lived, near the Round Bay on Severn river,

A PARCEL of likely ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, and children; cattle, horſes, and houſhold furniture, for caſh only.

w 3 VACHEL WORTHINGTON,
3X For ELIZABETH WORTHINGTON, executrix.

Annapolis, Auguſt 29, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to acquaint the public, that he hath declined the baking buſineſs, and as he purpoſes to leave this province as ſoon as he can get his affairs ſettled, requeſts all perſons indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment, and all thoſe that have demands againſt him to ſend in their accounts, and they ſhall beſettled by

tf 4 JORDAN STEIGER.

Strayed or ſtolen, between the 14th and 20th of July, from Mr. Tho. Addiſon's ferry, oppoſite Alexandria,

A LIKELY roan mare, 5 or 6 years old, about 12 hands high, trots and canters well, her hinder hoofs ſomewhat worn by dragging them as ſhe walks and trots. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and delivers her to Mr. William Herbert, merchant at Alexandria, ſhall receive one guinea; if ſtolen, for her and the thief, upon conviction, three guineas. 4

Stolen or ſtrayed from George-Town, in May laſt,

A RED COW, with a white ſtar on her fore head and a little white on the tail, ſhe was near calving, and had a bell on, with a broad good ſtrap tied with a ſtring, the buckle being broke hung down.

Whoever will give information of the ſaid cow, ſo that ſhe may be had again, to Mr. William Deakins, merchant in George-Town, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings reward. w 6 BAR. BOOTH. 4

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